

WHOLE NO. 2011.

Miss R. Summerfield, the dressmaker, had a bad bike accident on the Punchbowl road yesterday afternoon. While coming down the hill her wheel struck an obstruction and threw her off. A nail went into the back of her head and the right eye was upraised. Her right ankle was sprained. A native blackman happened along and took the young lady to her home. Dr. Watson dressed the wounds.



# HE DIED ON DUTY

Judge E. G. Hitchcock's Life Closed  
Sunday Last.

WAS AT KOHALA FOR COURT

News Brought By Steamer Yesterday—Funeral Held at Hilo—Family—A Hawaiian's Career.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The arrival of the steamer Upolu, from Hawaii, was awaited with great anxiety and interest yesterday by the relatives and friends of Judge E. G. Hitchcock. It was known that news would be brought of the condition of the citizen whose serious illness for a considerable period had aroused the fears of so many. The little steamer was telephoned about the noon hour and by 2 p. m. was docked.

The reports of last Sunday concerning Judge Hitchcock had been of a disturbing or doubtful nature. It was said that within the space of a few hours he had been "very low," and again "somewhat improved." A number were prepared to hear the worst and the worst it was.

Edward Griffin Hitchcock is dead. The announcement was made briefly, but writers were able to sketch a number of particulars.

After many months of suffering the end came on Sunday morning, just the 8th inst., at 11:15. The death occurred at the residence of George Renton, manager of Kohala plantation. There was not agony. Much pain had been suffered, but the last there was a gradual sinking to the dissolution.

The remains of Judge Hitchcock were taken to Hilo by the steamer Upolu on Sunday night last. The steamer had been ordered to Kohala from Hilo for that purpose. The Hawaii, with Col. Little on board, left Hilo at 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon and reached Honolulu at 10 o'clock. The return journey was undertaken without delay. Those who accompanied the remains were Miss Hattie Hitchcock, E. N. Hitchcock, Sheriff L. A. Andrews and W. S. Wise. The steamer arrived in Hilo early Monday morning.

Funeral services were held and the burial had last Monday afternoon, the 11th inst. Rev. Stephen Desha, was the clergyman and spoke most feelingly. The Hall church was overcrowded with foreigners and natives of Hilo and the outlying districts. There was special music. The pall bearers were Judge Lyman, Judge Hapai, D. Porter, C. Furneaux, Sheriff L. A. Andrews, George Williams, Jas. Brown, C. C. Kennedy and Chas. Richardson. Business was suspended entirely during the afternoon.

Than Edward Griffin Hitchcock, there were few citizens of Hawaii better known throughout the group, and staunch friends he had everywhere. He was born at Lahaina, Maui, January 20, 1837, and was therefore nearly 62 years of age. He was the son of one who came in 1823, and in 1832 from New England. The family home was on Molokai. Judge Hitchcock received most of his education in this country. He became a lawyer, and was for many years a planter. He was a planter manager on Hawaii. He married a daughter of S. N. Castle and is survived by his wife. The children are Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock, Edward N. Hitchcock of Hilo, Mrs. Fred Snow of Oahu, Mrs. Bert Schoen of Hilo, Mrs. Frank Smith at present in Honolulu, and Miss Hattie Hitchcock, who, since her marriage, has been in constant attendance upon her father. Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock left for Hawaii last Monday with the Upolu, after having spent some weeks in Honolulu as a necessary rest from her labors with her sick husband. The illness of Judge Hitchcock extended over a period of fully a year and a half. He was not in health when he left the position of Marshal here and went back to Hawaii. A carbuncle worried and weakened him and invited other ailments. He fought to keep from bed and on duty and it was difficult to induce him to accept proper treatment. He simply would not be confined if he could possibly be about. Much of the life of E. G. Hitchcock was spent in the service of the Government. He was sheriff of Hawaii, Marshal of the Provisional Government and of the Circuit Judge. In every position he was active, energetic, faithful and without thought other than of rendering the best possible account of any stewardship. He became a national figure as Marshal, and his position he was appointed in 1893. It was he who was in command of the police and Citizens' Guard during the steadily their rights to miscreants and that avoided collision between the political rancor was most bitter. His exercise of quick decision gave him the name of "The Holy Terror," and that title clung to him. He seemed brusque at times, but was tender as a woman when his sympathies were played upon. His part in the formation of the new Government here was an important and trying one. He had to be firm and he was not afraid to strike when he thought a blow necessary. He was at the helm night and day for months and did not wear out. He was not a man who could at any time be called upon to perform.

No man knew the native better than Judge Hitchcock and no man was more jealous of their rights than he. He tried to guide them to the right and to their benefit. To see one of them go astray pained him. Though in his old age, Judge Hitchcock appeared to be a young man in his youth he was a noted athlete. Any native of the older generation will tell with a full of a record of feat of swimming. Judge Hitchcock when a youth. He was in the water nearly all of a day.

Judge Stanley will be appointed Judge in place of the late Judge Hitchcock. He will serve for this term at Kohala. Judge Stanley has resigned his commission in the First Circuit to Pres. at Hilo who is on Hawaii.

## THE SOLDIER BOYS ARE TO BE HOUSED

Buildings for Camp McKinley Infantry and Engineers.

Sixteen of the most buildings are to be constructed at Camp McKinley for the housing of the First New York regiment and the four companies of engineers.

Plans for the buildings were made under the direction of Lieut. Barber and Gen. King. The work was delivered from town and the construction for the work is being rapid. The buildings are very little, if any, and will be built in the open command will be against the rainy season.

Each building will be a long one, will be twenty feet wide, and will have a bath room, with showers attached. The buildings will be under the same roof. The buildings will be well lighted and will be amply ventilated. The buildings will be built, though possibly hammocks may be used.

For the First New York there will be eight buildings in one row and seventy



THE LATE E. G. HITCHCOCK.  
A True Son Of Hawaii.

feet back a row of four more. The company quarters will be thirty feet apart. The First New York quarters will be in the vicinity of the windmill on the camp site and the engineers will have their one row of four buildings about where their tents are now pitched.

Officers and men are highly elated over the prospect of getting indoors and having better homes than the tents, particularly as they dread the approaching weather. All of the men who have any capability as carpenters are anxious to "get on the job," as they want something to do and are desirous of having the home work rushed.

### Navigation Laws.

(Chronicle)

In pursuance of a request received several days ago from a number of large Eastern shipping firms, President Hugh Craig of the Chamber of Commerce will present a letter to the Hawaiian Commission with the petition that the Commission recommend to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives that the American navigation laws now in force in American coast ports be made applicable to all ports in the Hawaiian Islands. A petition for the opposite action on the part of the Commission was presented by the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce.

### SHE IS A GOOD ONE FOR CHANNEL WORK.

Trial Trip of the New Inter-Island Steamer.

According to a letter received concerning the new Inter Island steamer now preparing in San Francisco harbor for her trip to Honolulu, the latest addition to the island fleet will be a good one. "The new boat is about complete," under date of September 30th, "and we had a trial trip yesterday and it proved a big success, everything running fine. I cannot give you any details as I have not had the opportunity to examine everything, but she answers her rudder well. We were out about three and a half hours and the engines ran very smoothly. Twice we ran over the measured course, which is two and seven-eighths miles, with and against the tide. I took the time myself and gave her 10 1/2 miles per hour. This with 130 revolutions per minute and 125 pounds of steam. Her name at present is Mazama, but I guess that will be changed."

"She is just like the Noeau. She will have lights put in when she arrives in Honolulu. Harry Wooten will go on the Mazama as chief, with two assistant engineers. A donkey boiler has to be put in her after the American laws are for that. Mate Olsen, formerly of the Mauna Loa, will be first officer of the Mazama. She sails in a few days."

"Capt. Godfrey" continues the letter, "is not going with the boat, as his family is not in readiness. Miss Godfrey has been ill for some time."

### New Chinese Consul.

Tank Wei Pin, the new Chinese Consul for the Hawaiian Islands, arrived by the Peking yesterday from San Francisco and is quartered at the Hawaiian Hotel. He is accompanied by his secretary, clerk and family. The new consul's commission is issued by the Chinese Minister at Washington, who has jurisdiction over part of the two American Chinese Commercial Agents Goo Kim and Wong Kwai are appointed vice consuls. Mr. Yang Wei Pan showed his credentials to Minister Sewall shortly after arriving and the Government was informed of the particulars later in the day. The Consul enters upon his duties at once. He will have an office in town and an official residence near the Chinese center.

### Rose of Hilo.

TOPEKA Kas., Sept. 28.—This afternoon 20,000 people greeted Miss Anna Kanaia Loke, the young Hawaiian girl who will preside as queen over Topeka's fall festival. Loke, who came to the city on her journey was this evening tendered a reception in the Senate chamber at which all the State officers were present.

Topeka's festivities, over which Miss Loke is to preside, will be continued until Thursday night, when she will be formally crowned at the carnival ball to be given then.

### McKee Rankin Coming

The McKee-Rankin Stock Co. an organization starring Nance O'Neil will arrive in this city by the Australia on the 25th inst., to fill an engagement at the Hawaiian Opera House of three weeks. They are completing an engagement at the Columbia Theater in San Francisco. Other California dates have been called in order that the company might visit Honolulu. The circuit east from California will be continued after the return from the Islands. There are seven men in the company. The advance agent will arrive by the Albatross this morning to arrange details, etc.

### Called at Night

Gen. King paid an early morning call at the Military Hospital last week. Tying a horse on the lawn side he entered the building unannounced at 4:45 a. m. First attention was paid to the general. Unfortunately some of the police officers were sick patients in the hospital. Gen. King said nothing but walked slowly through the ward and looked at everything. There is some uneasiness among the night watch of the hospital as to what the general may do.

### On to Kahuku

The first train on the Oahu road extension from Waialua to Kahuku was laid yesterday. Operations began beyond the Waialua bridge toward Waimea. The road is now in good shape and track laying will push forward rapidly.

## A CRITICAL TIME DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

### THE REGIMENT.

Marlin Trophy Shoot Ordered. Elections for F and B.

At the meeting of officers of the N. G. H., Monday evening it was agreed to hold the postponed shoot for the Marlin trophy a week from next Saturday afternoon. This order respecting the matter was issued by Colonel Fisher yesterday.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 11, 1898. Regimental Orders No. 119.

The sixth shoot for the "Marlin Trophy," offered by the Marlin Firearms Co., of New Haven, Conn., to be shot for by teams from the N. G. H., will come off at the Military Rifle Range on Saturday, October 22nd, 1898. The range will be opened at 1:30 and will be closed at 5 o'clock p. m.

The match will be open to teams of ten men, from each of the companies of the N. G. H.

The different teams must appear and shoot in service uniform with belt. Ten rounds per man.

200 yards, off hand.

Limited to rifles issued to the N. G. H.

Blunt's Manual to govern.

The Trophy to become the property of the company winning it three times.

By order of COLONEL FISHER.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Capt. and Adjutant.

An election will be held in the company room at the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock for the election of a Captain of Company B, N. G. H., vice Captain L. T. Kenake, retired.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered an election in Company F, N. G. H., for 7:30 next Tuesday evening for the following officers: One captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant. Captain John Schaefer, Regimental Adjutant, will preside at the election.

### Clarke Wants Bugs.

Commissioner of Agriculture Clarke appeals urgently for Japanese beetles. He wants several thousand at once. They are to be inoculated with fungus and turned loose. It is always best to inoculate the beetle in the fall for the reason that the fungus spreads more rapidly when the ground is moist. While the beetle is gradually being exterminated on Oahu an increase is noted in other places.

## DUE TO ARRIVE Per Schooner ALOHA ON CONSIGNMENT 12 STRONG WELL BROKEN MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.  
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

## Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your business relations with your customers.

This is why THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do the business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,  
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.  
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.  
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for following

BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man,

R. C. Geer, will help you out.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.  
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

R. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERHAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WORLD-FAMED

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i.e., each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Furveys to Oahu and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 14, 1898.

## A FELONIOUS DOG.

One of the subscribers to the Advertiser makes complaint that his paper is stolen every morning by the dog living in the adjoining yard. Our contemporaries will make the reporter at once, that the Advertiser is only fit for a dog. We except, of course, the Star which with its usual diversified wit will reply that the Advertiser or the dog is only the "King's Jester," which will provoke the usual peals of laughter. Having wickedly anticipated the cruel retorts of our esteemed contemporaries, we venture to inquire of our subscriber whether or not the dog has been trained to feloniously remove the paper from his yard in order to supply his penurious master with information regarding the machinations of the Committee, and of the counter machinations of the Family Compact, or, and it is a much more serious question, has the dog trained himself to read? For since the great naturalist, Darwin, educated his pug to a certain limited mastery of the English language, the possibilities of dog life cannot be defined.

It is within bounds that the dogs have discovered that, under the Joint Resolution, they, as well as the donkeys, are, today, as much legal citizens of the United States, as we are, who proudly boast that we walk on two legs, shout for expansion, and go to extremes in our political brotherly love for each other. This interregnum in our political rights is, however, only a mere incident in our political development. The dogs, if they adopt the usual processes of reasoning so closely followed by our contemporaries, will only come to an impotent conclusion if they demand political rights.

The most effective way of getting rid of this felonious dog, our subscriber will find on trial, is to securely fasten copies of our esteemed contemporaries' fiery issues in his tail in lieu of a tin pan. He remains will be found at Koko Head.

## FLORIDA IMMIGRATION.

It is possible to devise a scheme of white immigration from the Mainland that may supply the labor needed on our plantations, because energy, money and intelligent action may do it. But the facts which may work against it must be carefully estimated. To ignore them may involve serious consequences.

It may be accepted as true, that the small farmers, or large even, of the States who are thrifty, and own their farms, will not as a rule emigrate. Excepting in times of unusual depression the home markets are quite able to take the products of the soil, and transportation is cheap. In other words America is still a "glorious country" for the tiller of the soil, and is not a country to abandon.

The history of the recent immigration to Florida will throw light upon the movements of the farming classes in the States, since the Civil war.

The climate of this State is nearly tropical. Frosts are not common. Its climate was described during the seventies by the newspapers as one of surpassing attraction, and its soil capable of producing nearly all of the tropical plants. Over 75,000 people emigrated to the State from the cold belt. The majority at once engaged in the cultivation of the orange tree. But it was a surprising fact that only a small percentage of the immigrants were farmers. Tradesmen who had failed, bookkeepers, teachers, artisans, hotel keepers—men of every class settled in the State, but the thrifty farmer hesitated. Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia who purchased at \$1 per acre about 1,500,000 acres of land, of which W. T. Forbes born in Hawaii, was the selling agent, told us in 1890, that the settlers as a class were not farmers but men who were ignorant of the business of farming. They were generally thriftless men or city and town men, who had failed in business and desired to make a fresh start in life. Added to these were many invalids, who sought a milder climate but knew nothing of agricultural life. The thrifty small farmer who owned their own farms in the Northern States, knew the hard work of tilling the soil, and hesitated to abandon what they had, and lose the earnings in making new experiments in agriculture. While cities of the Atlantic border would consume the products of this sub-tropical State, the immigrants were ignorant of the means of producing them, and starved as they learned the business.

Those who had the means finally fell back on the negro for the labor needed

to till the soil. The laboring white men, who had drifted into the State, not at any time large in numbers, were unreliable, or, if reliable, quickly secured land of their own and became their own masters.

The noticeable fact was the considerable immigration of farmers. After the failure of the orange crops, owing to the frosts, those who could not leave the State, devoted themselves to learning the new business of fruit and vegetable raising, and after a vast amount of suffering, have obtained experience and skill, and are slowly getting a moderate prosperity.

The rapid and enormous growth of the manufacturing interests in the older States has created a demand for home produce, which commands remunerative prices. No doubt there are thousands of farmers in the Western States, including the Pacific Coast, who have entirely failed in their expectations of making fortunes out of farming. Such are willing to emigrate to any place which seems to offer inducements which will relieve their distress. Among them there are many who, under favorable circumstances will make excellent tillers of the soil, and good citizens besides. But they will not, even if they immigrate to these Islands give up for a moment, their habits of thought, especially the desire to own land, and secure the improvements made on it, by their own labor. In this respect, they differ greatly from the European laborers who look upon the ownership of land, as a dream, and are in a measure content to occupy leased land. But the experience of the Mainland is that even this class will prefer to locate where land can be purchased in fee simple at low rates.

These considerations lead us to believe that a desirable immigration of farmers from the Mainland may be secured, but only by using great exertions and using much prudence.

## THE BANKING MEN.

The men whose business it is, in the States to handle money, as bankers and dealers in exchange are beginning to find it mutually instructive to meet in conference. The history of money or currency, during the last hundred years shows the indisposition of the bankers to consult each other. As the bank presidents were usually selected from rich dry goods merchants, or wealthy real estate dealers, without any experience in, or knowledge of, banking, it followed that conventions of bankers were occupied in "swapping ignorance." The few intelligent men who had by hard study, acquired some knowledge of the laws of finance were coldly received as theorists by the practical man who managed the bank of which he happened to be president on the same principles that guided him in operating a lively stable business.

The recent convention of banking men, known as the Monetary Conference, held this year at Omaha, shows that a new class of men, educated and experienced, are gradually assuming the control of the private financial interests of the nation. Theorists of all kinds were present at the meetings. The silver men, the paper money men, the gold men were patiently listened to. The general sentiment of the members was that accomplished facts should be considered rather than theories. The silver men were asked some puzzling questions. Mr. Horace White told them that if they looked at the bank statements, they would find that at the time he was speaking, the banks of New York and Boston had three dollars of gold to one of paper in their vaults. The west and south after all preferred to use paper money because it was more convenient. But then the gold was lying in the vaults. The banks did not want it. Business men did not want it. In fact nobody wanted it. The trade of the country was excellent and healthy. If there was not enough gold to do the flourishing business of the country, why did not some one say so, and tell the banks where to send the gold?

Of course the existence of facts of this kind does more to kill wild theories of money and finance, than the opinions of a cloud of witnesses.

At this convention the paper read by Louis R. Ehrlich of Colorado, attracted much attention. He stated that the controversy over the silver standard was largely due to political business and not to convictions on economic subjects. Ex U. S. Senator Carey of Wyoming made the statement that the displacement of silver and the supremacy of gold was due entirely to the operations of economic laws and not to legislation.

The union of the banking men of America on a broad and sufficient policy in matters of finance will be of estimable value, especially in the treatment of those virtuous financial diseases, known as panics.

Col. Harvey has been made permanent director general of the Propaganda campaign. He should test the job with acid before tackling it.

## A KEEBISCHITE.

One of the American journals lately took a postal card plebiscite among the newspapers, on the question of retaining the Philippine Islands. Three hundred of the leading papers were addressed. One hundred and ninety-two responded. Of these eighty-four preferred American possession of the whole group. Sixty-three preferred retention only of a naval station. Forty-five had no settled convictions in the matter.

The replies do not indicate any frenzy for conquest or expansion. They show rather that the people have suddenly and unexpectedly been cast into an extraordinary situation. What is still more significant is, the decline of jingoism. The strong second thought of the people is at work, and will reach safe conclusion, as it has heretofore in many crises. As time goes on, the feeling grows stronger that the United States are morally bound to do some missionary work, are bound to use their increasing physical forces in the emancipation of the oppressed, in improving the condition of the world. The press of the Mainland discloses a feeling of reluctance to restore the Philippines to the Spanish rule, even if the islands are not wanted by the American people.

The time that passes between the suspension of hostilities, and the final terms of peace, gives the second thoughts the opportunity to rise on their feet, to "pull themselves together," and cautiously blaze their way through the dark forest of expansion. America has sent out many excellent missionaries with Bibles to convert the wicked. She finds out, at this late day, that some missionaries with gaffings are also wanted. Gen. King and his soldiers are truly missionaries in the cause of humanity, although some of the boys, being fresh recruits, forget when they are in the neighborhood of the saloons to behave like old and well seasoned saints.

## DREYFUS

There seem to be grave apprehension in Europe about the outcome of the Dreyfus matter. Ordinarily an affair of this kind would not create much public excitement. But it is understood among the European governments that the real issue involved is peace or war between Germany and France.

The two countries are virtually at war today. Their relations are strained to the utmost. Both sides have made more elaborate preparation for conflict than was ever made by a nation. The French, since 1871 have, it is said, made in certain departments of the military service, more effective preparation than the Germans. Within one week after the signal more than 800,000 on each side can confront each other, with complete preparation and without a want unforeseen or neglected.

The Dreyfus matter is involved in these strained relations. The situation is such that the declaration of the truth, as it is known to the leading men, may precipitate a war with Germany, or force a revolution at home. The only guarantee of peace lies in the burden that war imposes on both sides, and the fact that, as Gen. Wolsey of England says, the armies of the two nations in case of war will lock horns and remain in that condition.

The internal condition of France is not understood by the people of foreign countries since the rise of the Republic in 1871. Bodley, in his valuable work on the French, recently issued, declares that there is among the serious French writers a strange pessimism. The experiments in Parliamentary government are not as successful as it was hoped that they would be. The centralization of government as perfected by the first Napoleon, seems to have become now the habit of the people. Even the changes of dynasties, and overthrows of the government have not modified this centralization. It was hardly to be expected that a nation like the French, more advanced in civilization than any other nation, in many respects, would adopt with facility the Parliamentary forms of the English. The pessimism of the great French thinkers, impatient at the dreadful scandals of administration, such as the Panama affair, and at the slow growth of party government, leads them to admit with much hesitation, that a good tyrant may be the best outcome. Even the unsatisfactory results of the Third Republic have not been enough to cause a revolution. Nor, is there any sign of the good despot riding towards Paris.

While these vexatious problems are working themselves out, the future conflict with Germany is regarded generally as certain. Not that France will provoke it. That is a movement involving awful responsibility. But breathing as the two nations do, into each other's faces the hot breath of

hatred and suspicion, a slight incident may provoke the awful conflict.

It is by reason of this situation that the Dreyfus case has so much more in it than the simple question whether or not the man is a traitor. And in it all, the French nation is in the unrest of evolution and change.

## NOT TRUE.

The San Francisco Chronicle attacks with unusual bitterness the attitude of our planters on the labor question. It represents them as grasping creatures who are after cheap labor, and who prefer the Asiatic to the American.

There is some truth in the charge, but in no sense whatever do the planters display any more desire to get all within reach, than any other class of business men in the world. To place them in the attitude of attempting to give less and take more than others do, is simply the babble of the sand lot orators.

On the whole, the planters find themselves forced by the situation to gradually improve the condition of the laborers. Their advance in this respect is not, of course, what the philanthropists demand, and is not what it ought to be, considering the enormous dividends earned. But there is an advance, and in several cases, a very liberal advance.

It was probably not wise for the planters to suggest to the Commissioners, the importance of suspending the national immigration laws, so far as these islands are concerned. The suggestion arouses the jealousies and prejudices of the labor unions. The situation here is critical enough without creating more active enemies.

Although the merchants of San Francisco desire great benefits from our trade, they are still in a minority at the polls. The prosperity of the Islands will naturally draw the fire of those who are not fortunate, and are not very anxious that other people should be fortunate.

## COMMISSION WORK.

The reports published in the San Francisco papers, giving the details of the laws drafted by the Commissioners for the government of the Islands, must not be regarded as accurate. While it was not difficult to infer from the non-committal talk of the Commissioners what their tendencies were regarding certain important and fundamental principles of government here, there has not been expressed so far, we believe, any decisive opinions. The Commission was acting on behalf of Congress, and not for the instruction or amusement of our little community. The Commission occupied the position, to our people, of the rich old merchant who took his grandson into business with him. An old acquaintance asks the merchant: "How do you get on with your grandson?" The reply is: "Quite well so far. He seems to be satisfied with me, though he don't hesitate to criticize my business ways." Hawaii has gone into business with the rich old Uncle Sam, but the old gentleman must be respectful and not feel hurt if he gets some sharp talk once in a while.

## GOVERNORSHIP.

The contest between Dole and Sewall for the governorship of the new territory promises to become so bitter that President McKinley may make it an excuse to appoint some rank outsider.—S. F. Chronicle.

So far as the Advertiser knows the situation here, Mr. Dole has not been and is not now, a candidate for the office of governor. If he is, he has the faculty of keeping his desires a profound secret. The Advertiser is ignorant of any such intention on his part. From our knowledge of Mr. Dole's character, we believe that he will at no time, be a candidate of his own motion. Whether there is here a party which may propose him for the office of the governorship, in the future is another question. We have a strong suspicion that President McKinley will nominate a candidate of his own, and appoint him too, whenever the laws governing the territory are passed. In the meantime there can be no harm in putting ambitious men in training and making bets on the dark horse.

The Philippines elected a doctor President of their Congress, another of the same profession Vice President and a third Secretary. Still, it is an open question whether or not this showing recommends Luzon and the other thirteen hundred odd islands to the consideration of the number of physicians who can be spared most anywhere.

Papers from Japan are forever having something new and interesting about Count Okuma, the premier. This ruling statesman has now made it clear that the Countess Okuma, while in no sense an official of either court or administration has a womanly influence upon affairs. The Countess is the first lady of Japan to announce her reception days, which are fortnightly.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The private building boom is keeping pace with the public improvements movement.

This saloon license addenda is becoming peculiar and puzzling as a Populist platform.

It is none too early for Hawaii to file application to have a battleship of the United States named for this country.

The night schools of the Y. M. C. A. and the Government are doing their full share as factors on the side of morality.

Mr. Hitt was measured up here as a close observer. Some of his remarks on local politics have not found their way into print yet.

The next mail owes it to Hawaii to have definite news on the outcome of the battles of Russia and Great Britain for supremacy in China.

It is said that drunken Chinese at Peking threw mud at passing foreigners. Newspapers have treated respected friends in the same manner in most English speaking countries.

The First New York will be properly housed and truly "at home" in the Col. Barber's constant consideration has been for the care and comfort of the men.

It is not desired to usurp Miss Wilder, but she should have appointed a deputy before going to the States. Cruelty to animals cases are numerous and receive very little attention.

While the Attorney-General has one arm in a sling and the other under treatment, the result of a horseback riding accident, he still smiles and gives all callers "the glad hand."

The German iron mongers have been reading the American papers and propose to form a trust. One purpose of organization is to meet the severe competition of the producers of the United States.

It has been considered necessary by the Post Office Department at Washington to inform the public at large that the letter rate to Hawaii remains at the same old foreign basis figure until further notice.

A District of Columbia government for Hawaii is sent out by telegraph from Chicago. As the cable will not be delivered till it is everlastingly too late.

Joachim Miller, who has been roasted much during his life, wants his body interred when he dies and has himself built a funeral pyre. He directs that there shall be no funeral service of any nature.

British publications call the action of the United States in sending warships in the direction of Peking "characteristic of promptitude." The action shows that the United States are now a permanent factor, at least, in the Orient.

Dewey has Manila bay to himself and Otis appears to have the city well in hand. If they only had some native Hawaiian policemen, under Marshal Brown and Capt. Parker, to take care of the poorer districts, the situation would be all that could be desired.

It reports on Peace. Commission demands are correct, the Imperial Policy has its fountain head at Washington. Official information, however, is not forthcoming. But the average man would like to win a prize in a lottery and then be done out of it.

The Commission revising the penal code for the Japanese Diet will omit the death penalty from the list of punishments. Strong pressure will be brought to bear to influence the Legislators to approve this particular change in the code.

Men who spent years in the West in the early days when Gen. King and Gen. Meritt were Indian hunters every summer marvelled and stormed that the Government at Washington invariably sent insufficient force against the redskins. The practice seems to be kept up.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, who is president of the Commission inquiring into the conduct of the war against the Spaniards, has a splendid record as a man of action, a fighter and a man of character. He is a civil engineer, has been a congressman, was director of construction of the Union Pacific railway and was a fighting officer of the Civil war.

Fanny Davenport was an American actress and business woman. She commanded the respect of all and did a great work for art. Her Cleopatra was educational. Even in Fedora she was able to reach Sardou's ideal. This extraordinarily able woman was but 47 years of age.

It seems to be Roosevelt first all the time. He was once "that dude doing politics," but now he is the man of power making the bosses tremble. Bismarck held princes in contempt, but became one himself. The system in America is different, however, and Roosevelt will move towards the White House or will "retire."

Perhaps the future is not wholly without hope for those recreants who are to be submerged if they fail to follow the political orders of certain local founts of wisdom. A cablegram from London says that the warship Danal, which sank on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic sea seventy-six years ago, has been raised and floated.

It is announced firmly from the United States Navy Department that boys given the alternative of enlisting in one of the White Squadrons or going to reform schools are confronted with a choice that the judges cannot make good and have conjured up on their own account. To secure a place as apprentice in the United States Navy a boy must be well recommended.

In his testimony before the War Investigation Commission, Gen. Wheeler said that the regulars had shown a greater ability to take care of themselves than the volunteers, with exception perhaps of the new cavalrymen, who were westerners for the most part, accustomed to camping out. Gen. Wheeler puts in evidence what has been asserted many times by onlookers capable of observation. The admission disposes of about nineteen-twentieths of the whole complaint.

The dispatches are lamentable lame and indefinite concerning the Indian outbreak. No cause is assigned for the aggressive moves of the Poor Law of Minnesota, who, for a couple of decades, have been best known as basket makers and loafers. The trouble is that the Indians resent interference with the assumption of their right to secure and drink whisky. It has been reported by a traveler that some of the aborigines of the South Sea make money by taking in each other's washing. The Indians sell liquor to each other. For this they are prosecuted vigorously and they hate the United States Marshal and deputies as do the Moonshiners of the South.

## WORKED FOR ALL

Services of Two People to This Community.

SPENT YEARS IN DOING GOOD

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones—in Every Worthy Enterprise—Friend of the Young People.

For these many years in Honolulu Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones have been active members of every evangelical, charitable and educational society to which they may have been eligible. Of their time and their means they have been unsparing and their genius and philanthropy have on many occasions blazed the way into new fields. Mr. and Mrs. Jones left the islands this week to be absent perhaps some years. It is often said of departing people that they will be missed. A distinct void is made by operations of the plans of this estimable and beloved couple.

Peter Cushman Jones, upon his retirement from the presidency of the Bank of Hawaii and the presidency of C. Brewer & Co., had been a business man in Honolulu nearly forty years. He was, or is, strong and in good health, quick of eye and mind and step as ever. But a shadow came over the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Jones in the death of their son, Edwin A., and they have deemed it best to absent themselves from Honolulu for an indefinite period. Mr. Jones came to the islands from the Atlantic Coast a mere boy, with no capital but determination, honesty and that precious business sagacity which recognizes the full value of faithfulness, integrity and industry as elements of certain and permanent or lasting success. Having at the outset appreciation of this principle, Mr. Jones prospered from the first.

Mr. Jones was a pillar in the church, he has been at the head of the Y. M. C. A., he and his wife have provided Palama chapel as an adjunct to Central Union church and kindergarten work. The good deeds of the two have piled up. They have been the firm and practical and continuing friends of the native Hawaiians. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Cabinet under the monarchy and in the later years. He has endeavored to better labor conditions. He has been prominent in enterprise to develop the resources of the country outside sugar production. His work has been many sided with thought single to doing what was right and best and beneficial for the greatest number. Intensely American, Mr. Jones has from the inception of the movement been a tireless laborer in the campaign for Annexation of the Islands to the United States. One could admire and commend Mr. Jones from many points of view. But it was in talking to, teaching and materially assisting young men that the seal of the gentleman had its best and fullest play. He delighted in that field. It is safe to say that there are dozens of rising young men in Honolulu who owe their start in life to P. C. Jones. He taught them something of business, was ever willing with assistance and advice for their benefit. In addressing a company of them he became eloquent. His sympathy was with them. He talked to them in practical sentences, as man to man. The youth of this country has had a firm and valuable friend in Mr. Jones. Mrs. Jones had the deepest interest in the Hawaiian girls and has done much for numbers of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones did not care for society in the sense of attending parties or balls, but they did much to improve and advance the interests of the genuine and solid social life of the community. Their home was always open to their friends. As Mr. and Mrs. Jones journey beyond the sea the best wishes and the heart prayers of many will follow them.

## A YOUNG-MAN.

## GOOD GOODS, WELL ADVERTISED.

Going the rounds of the press is an item stating that the Royal Baking Powder Company is the largest advertiser in America. Of course, the business itself must be an enormous one to justify so great an expenditure in publicity. There is no fallacy more dangerous than that success can be gained by advertising an article of indifferent merit. But given an article of the highest quality like Royal Baking Powder, which the house-keeper has once used she finds if she desires the best food she cannot do without it, then the greatest success of success is attained by keeping it continuously before the public. Great merit and good advertising are both essential to make a product a great success. The Royal Baking Powder possessing the first, its proprietors have wisely used the second, and the result is apparent throughout the land. The Royal company believe that the newspapers are the best medium for advertising like the newspapers, since in these enlightened days everybody reads them.

## MATAFA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department gives confirmation to the report that it has given its assent through the American Consul at Apia, Samoa, to the return of King, Matafa. It is assumed that this chief is to be made King to succeed the late King Maitela, who died about a month ago.

## STARVATION IN HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A private letter from an American citizen close to the Cuban military Commission in Cuba states that great suffering exists in Havana for lack of food. Poor people are starving, some dying on the streets, and many others are unable to go out and beg in the houses.

Rev Wm. M. Kincaid and family will move into the Fuller place on Nuuanu near Hoboken early next week. The Fullers will move to the home of Mrs. E. A. Jones.







## LABOR OF COREA

Field Hands From That Land Are  
Offered Planters.

## THE ORDERS TO BE LARGE

Quarantine—By Steamer—Passage  
Money and Wages—Return  
Fare—The Hours.

At various times lately it has been hinted that Koreans were to be imported for work in the cane fields of Hawaii. An opinion to the effect that they may be had without coming into conflict with the spirit of United States exclusion acts has been given by prominent attorneys. The following two documents will show that the proposal has reached a business stage and it is expected that some of these people will be brought here. Secrecy has been strictly maintained in all the local negotiations:

Honolulu, September 29, 1898.

To the Planters.  
Gentlemen:—I submit the accompanying prospectus for the consideration of your firm and all planters.

The expenses attending the performing of the proposition is considerable, as we have found out in introducing Manchurians, so that in order to make it an object 700 or 1,000 must be applied for in order to make it a ship load. The steamer must be chartered to go to Korea and come to Honolulu.

As the Japanese Government will not allow of the preliminary quarantining being done in Kobe, Japan, and as the expense will be considerable to have the steamer go to Shanghai or Hongkong, it will be well to waive this and have it all done here, unless this Government appoints some one to perform the duties in Korea.

But I see no reason why it should not all be done here. I should like your favorable consideration, so that I can send instructions to prepare the way by the steamer of October 8.

Yours truly,  
G. E. BOARDMAN.

## COREAN LABORERS.

G. E. Boardman, Agent.  
I am prepared, as agent for Seaman & Co., who have introduced a small number of Manchurians into this country, to recruit any number of Koreans needed by the planters. Such laborers will be carefully selected and examined by a responsible physician.

The laborers will be agricultural laborers, accompanied by head men, who will do the interpreting and look after the welfare of the men.

1st. Passage money to be for each laborer \$50 in U. S. gold.  
2nd. Wages per month \$12.50 U. S. gold.

3rd. All expenses incurred after arrival to be borne by the planter or employer, such as hospital fees, photographing, etc.

4th. Laborers will be provided with the usual unfurnished lodgings, fuel, medical and other necessary attentions free of charge.

Planters to pay all personal taxes of the laborers.

5th. Planters to retain \$2 per month from each laborer for a period of two years, and by them turned over to the undersigned, to be deposited by him in a bank of savings for the purpose of return passage.

6th. Contracts to be for a term of three years.

7th. Twenty-six days of ten hours each actual work in the field, and twelve hours each in and about the sugar mill to constitute one month's service as a laborer; over-time at the rate of 10 cents per hour.

Orders will be taken for no less than 700.

G. E. BOARDMAN,  
Agent for Seaman & Co., Neuchang,  
China.  
Honolulu, September 29, 1898.

## SOLDIER SUFFERERS.

A Man Who Dived—Patients in Hospital.

Private James M. Wall, Company C, First New York, is in the Military hospital, paralyzed from head to feet and suffering from a severe concussion. He will recover, but after several weeks of careful nursing. Yesterday he could not move a muscle in his body; last night, however, he could bend his fingers and talk. His condition is due to a dive in shallow water at Waikiki, his head coming in contact with a rock at the bottom. The accident was identical with that experienced by Willie Wilder two years ago.

There were last night 130 patients in the Military hospital. One is quite low of fever and may die. Malaria, rheumatism and dysentery are the principal ailments. Homesickness does not help matters any. The rheumatism patients are all from northern latitudes, which is considered strange. There is more malaria in the camps than was reasonably to be expected. This is for the most part due to the habits of the men.

Corp. Prather, the regular left here by the Pueblo, is recovering slowly. He is now able to sit up and will be out in a few weeks.

## From Harker Again.

Geo. Harker, who was a professor in the High School here and who went to Manila with one of the transport commands, writes of the taking of the city and of the engagement prior to the

showing of the white flag by the Spaniards. Mr. Harker modestly tells how in the trenches he had earth thrown in his face by a bullet striking in front of him. The trench service was very trying, on account of the firing and the exposure. In Manila they found sandbag barricades in certain streets. "Our patrol duty," writes Harker, "consists in keeping the Chinese from hurting the Filipinos, the Filipinos from hurting the Spaniards and the Spaniards from hurting us." Harker is well and sends regards to all friends.

## U. S. Dispatch Boat.

It is learned that strenuous efforts are being made at San Francisco to retain the Federal tug and dispatch boat Iroquois, ordered to Hawaii, at that port. It is thus seen that San Francisco is as jealous of Honolulu as Honolulu is of Hilo. Capt. Tanner, who is here on business in connection with the new naval station, understood when he left the coast that the Iroquois was to follow soon. She will be used for Government work and as a dispatch boat. This does not mean that the tug is to go out of commission. As a tug, owned by Spreckels Bros., the present Iroquois was the fastest, largest and most powerful boat of her class in the world.

## LIFE IN MANILA

American Soldiers and Sailors Faring Well.

Reports From Dewey and Otis.  
The Insurgents Killing—Aguinaldo's Side Show.

## AT MANILA.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The United States transport Scandia has arrived here and the United States transport Arizona has departed.

The American authorities here have invited all the school teachers to resume the instruction of their classes. The schools have been closed since the surrender of Manila to the Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following dispatches have been received at the War Department:

"MANILA, Oct. 3.—Adjutant General Washington: Deaths among troops in Philippines July, August and September, four officers, eighty-three enlisted men, August, two officers, fifty enlisted men, of whom one officer and sixteen enlisted men were killed in action, seven died of wounds. Deaths for September, twenty-five enlisted men. Total deaths, seventeen killed in action, seven died of wounds, fourteen typhoid fever. Cause of remaining deaths, accident and miscellaneous diseases."  
OTIS.

## REPORT BY DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Admiral Dewey reports: "As Luzon is farthest north of the large islands, its climate is naturally the most temperate. In this connection it may be mentioned that out of a force of over 2,000 men on the ships of my squadron the number of men on the sick list at any one time has not exceeded forty. One has here been any considerable sickness among our troops on shore, though they were much exposed for three weeks in the trenches during the rainy season. As a matter of fact, Manila is far from being an unhealthy city, and the climate is as fine as that of any place in the tropics."

## INSURGENT WARFARE.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—It is reported here that Aguinaldo's troops have captured the suburbs of Iloilo, after a conflict in which the Filipinos slaughtered men, women and children without mercy. According to the report over 200 persons were butchered by the forces of the rebel chief.

## AGUINALDO'S SIDESHOW.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—The declaration of independence was ratified at Malolos yesterday amid great festivities. A review of troops was held and speeches and recitations were delivered. The feature of the ceremonies was the address by Aguinaldo. Many foreigners attended the state ball which was given in the evening, but no American officials were present.

## DEWEY ALONE.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—All the British, French and German war ships have left Manila.

## WHEEL RIGHTS.

A New Yorker's Sly Plea Made for "Some Others."

A sarcastic pedestrian has written to the New York World to suggest that the streets and avenues of the metropolis should be asphalted clear across from building to building and reserved for cyclists only, pedestrians and horse traffic to be provided for by elevated paths and roadways. "One objection to this arrangement," he adds, "would be that pedestrians might at times cast peanut shells and banana peels down on the main road, and thus interfere with the comfort and perhaps safety of the cyclists. This nuisance could be largely abated, however, by punishing adult offenders with instant death and juveniles with penal servitude for life. Walking is as old as Adam himself, is decidedly common, and should be discouraged. Those who persist in such a mode of locomotion should have it impressed upon them that the house-tops is the place for them."

## A SUGAR ELEVATOR.

Railroad Plans a Marvel for Loading Vessels.

Plans have been prepared for a sugar elevator at the railway wharf which will be decidedly a novelty in its line. It will be in running order in time for the next crop. The elevator will have two chutes on either side, so that two vessels can be loaded at once. The hoist will begin at the present sugar warehouse. Sugar will be raised two bags at a time in small cars on a cable. The cable is double-barreled, each side taking a bag down to the vessel. An attachment at the top of the chute separates the bags. The attachment there records the number of bags, doing away with a tally clerk. It is estimated that with this machinery 1,500 bags of sugar can be loaded in an hour, which thoroughly sets in the shade any appliance ever gotten up in this country.

## RIOTS IN CHINA

At the Capital Mobs Menace the Foreigners.

Extermination Ordered—Powers Alive to the Situation—Marquis Ito—America.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday by way of Shanghai, says: A mob is menacing the foreigners. The wife of the Italian Minister was attacked yesterday while on her way to church and several Americans coming from the railway were wounded by stones. The foreign Ministers have sent a collective note to the Government asking for the suppression of these outrages and the punishment of the culprits.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that telegrams from Peking have been detained two days. The last telegram received, according to this dispatch, announces that the foreign Ministers had called an emergency meeting. The German war ship at Kiaochau, it also stated, had started hurriedly for Taku the day before.

Marquis Ito, who, it is understood, is visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, has left Tientsin for Shanghai, owing to the impossibility of prosecuting negotiations during the crisis.

The foreign Ministers, it is stated, forbade any foreign residents going to Peking. It is expected in Shanghai that the crisis will result in the joint occupation of Peking by the powers.

Yamanashi, leader of the rebellion in Sze Chuen province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on September 28th, says that the Emperor vainly tried to escape from the palace, but was arrested by the Emperor's guards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking: "There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tientsin. Some of the Ministers are ordering marines to Peking for legation guards."

## AMERICA'S HAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Lamar, acting as the State Department, showing the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Admiral Dewey to send two warships from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a war ship to approach. The vessels selected for this undertaking are the Baltimore and the Petrel.

## PEACE COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A cable to the World from Paris says: The first shot was fired today in the Pacific duel now going on between the Spanish and the American Commissioners. The Spanish Commissioners were staggered by the demand for the retention of the Philippines made in a more or less modified form. "There is no time to lose," said the American Commissioners, "and accordingly the next joint meeting will not be held until Friday. The nature of the American demand is not known, but they were of such a nature that the Spanish Commissioners requested time to consult Madrid. The American Commissioners say they will complete their work in a month."

## DREYFUS RIOTS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Dreyfus case has borne its expected fruits. The rival factions classed today and serious riots resulted. The situation is now most serious. The disorders have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels and it is probable that an exodus will occur, the guests fearing grave developments. The working class so far has held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up. Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne stating that the French Republic is trying off the Salut Islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

## INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—All of the members of the War Investigating Committee were present at today's session except Governor Beaver and Mr. Wheeler. A statement was made that he would be in attendance tomorrow, when Gen. Wheeler would be present as the first witness before the Commission. Today's session was devoted largely to the consideration of the method of examining witnesses. The Commission decided to permit the presence of the troops and of three stenographers as representatives of the press, in addition to the representatives of the press associations.

## NEW PACIFIC LINE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad will establish a new line of service between Vancouver, British Columbia, and Seattle, Washington, by way of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The line will consist of two steamships, the Albatross and the Albatross, of over 4,500 tons, will run from Vancouver and Vladivostok. Vladivostok will be the terminus of the trans-Pacific and trans-Pacific line respectively. The Albatross will sail first, loading here and then proceeding to Portland and Seattle, where grain will probably be placed on board for Russia.

## PORTO RICAN ARMY.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 27.—It is the well grounded and almost unanimous opinion of the medical staff of the American Army in Porto Rico that the condition of the volunteer forces here necessitates their withdrawal. The sickness is increasing and has been increasing during the past three weeks at an alarming rate.

## ROOSEVELT'S OPPONENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Democratic convention today elected Theodore Roosevelt as its nominee for Governor.

## CAMRON RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—M. Camron, the French Ambassador, called on President McKinley this afternoon and made his farewell, preparatory to departure for Europe.

## CHINA'S EMPEROR.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Foreign Office has no news of the death of the Emperor of China and discredits its report.

## SECRETARY HAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—John Hay was sworn into office as Secretary of State at 11 o'clock today. The ceremony took place in the President's room at the White House. The oath was administered by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. Secretary Hay then joined his colleagues in the Cabinet session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has appointed David J. Hill of Rochester, First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore, resigned.

## THE CANAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The preliminary survey of the new Nicaragua canal has been completed, and the engineers have returned to this country and are going to Washington to make their report to the Canal Commissioners. The engineers say that the plan of the proposed canal is a simple one and that their reports will

show that the cut can be made quickly and cheaply.

## IOWA AND OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is learned that the Navy Department has changed the sailing date of the Oregon and Iowa to October 8th. Naval officials were at a loss to account for the change in plans, as the repairs to the Iowa were completed and testing of her new guns was not sufficient cause for delay in sailing.

## Steiners Home Again.

James Steiner and family returned by the City of Peking after a six months' absence in Europe. Most of the time was spent at their old home, Prague, Austria, although Vienna, the capital, and all the larger cities of Germany were visited. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner both look well and have had a most pleasant tour. For the present the Steiners will have rooms at the Eagle. Mr. Steiner will get to business at once. No changes will be made in the working force at Hart's, save that Mr. Ludwigen will devote more time to the candy manufactory. Like everybody else after a trip abroad Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are glad to get back to Hawaii.

## Street Improvement.

Rock is being gotten out at the Government quarry for the extension of the retaining wall of Nuuanu stream from the terminus at Kukui street up to the Vineyard street bridge. This job must be finished before the rainy season sets in.

## A BIG NEW DEAL

Spreckelsville Control in Local Hands.

The Young Sons of Claus No Longer Have Majority of Stock.

The Spreckels brothers no longer control the business of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. In a day they have lost their prestige. There are those who say they were frozen out; it looks much that way. Finally the Spreckels boys woke up to the fact that they no longer held a controlling interest. They made a desperate effort to buy back, but the market for the stock was also checked.

The next move was a request to the old officers to step down and out. Rudolph and C. A. Spreckels, Charles E. Wheeler, Russell J. Wilson and M. H. Beach composed the board. They retired and the following were chosen: Edward Politt, president; E. M. Walsh, Albert Meyer, R. G. Brown and Charles Sutor. They own and represent 67.20 shares of the stock, which is more than two-thirds of the whole.

The word "represent" in the above paragraph suggests an interesting part of the deal. As a matter of fact when the true owners of the stock are known it will appear that the Hawaiian Commercial Co. has passed into the hands of Ward and Honolulu parties. Edward Politt & Co., St. Goar and Daniel Meyer, who were the largest purchasers of Hawaiian Commercial Co. stock, were acting for local people.

The end of the matter will be that a new directorate, composed for the most part, or wholly, of Honolulu men, will supersede the San Francisco board. Alexander & Baldwin, of Honolulu, will be made agents of the plantation and E. M. Walsh will succeed G. M. Roote as manager.

Concluding an article on the change a late Chronicle says:

"As an augury of the future success of the plantation, it is stated that the bonded indebtedness is at a low rate of interest and still has a long time to run. There are 5,000 tons of sugar ready for the market and the crop of this year, which will be ready in January, is magnificent. The ousted directors say that they felt that they had made a good thing of their stock, and desired to sell. They have made in three years about \$2,000,000. They claim now that they took the street into their confidence and told it they were selling, but that the street was unable to understand straightforward motives, and so thought that there was a deal behind it all. They deny that the bank which was behind them was authorized to buy the new issue of stock on their account. They declare, wide-eyed, that they are entirely innocent of any deal and have not been caught in the door nor enriched at their own game. They affirm that the increase of stock or an assessment was suggested by them merely out of a desire successfully to finance a corporation from which they were anxious to withdraw and not at all as a measure to sink a ship for which they had no further use."

"The street, listening to these protestations, smiles and winks."

Stock owned 25 cents is up from \$8 to \$4 and over and will go to \$50.

## Soldiers to Go.

The transport Arizona left Manila on October 3 for Honolulu and should arrive any time after Saturday of this week. She comes to take Gen. King and staff, and the troops at the end of the Philippine campaign. The latter are regulars and recruits for Tenth Pennsylvania and First Nebraska regiments. With the departure of Gen. King the military district of Hawaii will be abolished and there will be merely a post with Col. Barber in command.

Spreckelsville plantation has placed a contract with the Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis for a new nine roller mill. The contract was let by T. F. Sanborn, representing the company.

## Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures Scrofula, which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum, a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples, which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND

BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 4,000 quotations of prices, weighs 24 pounds, and contains over 600 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in position to buy from us in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide for nothing. We want to know if you are interested in it. We will send free of charge to you our "General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide," and our "Grand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

411 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 25th. If sufficient inducement offers.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

## Having

Secured the services

of the . . . . .

Talented Australian Artist

Mr. Frank McComas

We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

For a limited time only.

## KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED

to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED

to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED

to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED

to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED

to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

## MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

## NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

## NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

## TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 25 cents.

Three bottles for \$1.00.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



## JAPAN'S BIG MAN

Count Okuma, Leading Publicist of the Realm.

## THE HERALD OF POPULAR RULE

Release From Government By Class-Career and Home Life of the Interesting Premier.

A new figure has sprung into the political arena of the world's nations—the figure of a little Jap, with one leg, says one of the leading papers of the States. He is Count Shigenobu Okuma, the new premier of Japan, and what he lacks in a physical sense is more than made up in those mental qualities which have won for him the respect and admiration of his people. It is safe to say that no foreign power will attempt to trifle with little Okuma.

What Li Hung Chang is to China Count Okuma is to Japan, and more, for he represents the people of Japan. In his recent elevation to the premiership the death knell of the government of the clans was sounded, and Japan now enjoys the comparative freedom of party rule. It is really a revolution in Japanese politics, and the people are assured of representation. Count Okuma is the father of the reformation. He has had ample experience in the past as minister of finance and minister of foreign affairs.

In order to thoroughly understand the situation it is first necessary to take a brief survey of Japanese politics. For the last thirty years Japan has been ruled by the ministry composed of the nobles of Satsuma and Choshu. There were times when Tosa and Hizen men were members of the cabinet, but the latter were gradually frozen out, and of recent years all the important government positions have been filled by representatives of the two famous clans.

Japan suffered long and patiently under this yoke of clan government, but finally the clamoring of the people for a change resulted in the establishment of the diet in 1890, and at once it became the mouthpiece of the people's discontent. An address to the throne charging the government with misadministration or a vote of non-confidence in the reigning ministry or the rejection of an important government measure became the usual feature of the diet.

The government would reply with either suspension or dissolution. The clan government managed to continue its existence, as there were no political parties strong enough to overthrow it. The liberals and the progressives, the two leading parties, were always at loggerheads, but on a recent measure involving taxation they united their forces.

The leaders of the two parties, Count Okuma and Count Itagaki, got together, and as a result the great popular party under the name of "Kensei-to," or constitutional party, was born. The inauguration ceremonies of the new party were conducted on June 22. As a result of this Marquis Ito resigned the premiership, and his example was followed by all the other cabinet ministers. Marquis Ito, himself a man of keen and far-sighted judgment, had previously urged the necessity of changing a policy that held aloof from political parties. But he met with no support, so he resigned, and in doing so he recommended to the emperor as his successor Count Okuma. The emperor summoned Count Okuma and Itagaki to the court, and they were intrusted with the task of a cabinet formation, with the result that Okuma accepted the premiership and at the same time became minister of foreign affairs. The change in the ministry was at once announced and went into effect at once.

This very thing was predicted by the late John A. Cockerill in 1895, when he was the Herald's special commissioner in Japan. In one of his letters Mr. Cockerill said, in speaking of Count Okuma: "Without ever having set foot outside of Japan, and without understanding a word of a foreign language, he seems to have grasped the genius of his own country and the spirit of the age more fully than any other citizen of Japan with whom I have yet conversed. He is a great force today, although retired from all active political life and public service. It is the universal belief that should this result in a political revolution, as now seems more than a probable, he will succeed Viscount Mutsu in the foreign office, and he may even be lifted into the premiership, now held by Count Ito. This much is hoped for by the vast party behind him."

Count Okuma is a native of Hizen, a province of Kyusyu Island, and is nearly sixty years old. But he still calls himself young man. His father was one of the Hizen clan, but was not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. Meager as his opportunities were, Okuma never neglected an opportunity to cultivate the eminent scholars and leading men of his time, and he learned to take a deep interest in the affairs of his country.

In 1877 the Sango rebellion took place, and following that the nation's finances became exceedingly disordered. It was then that he was appointed minister of finance, and demonstrated his keen judgment in matters of state. He later found himself at the head of the foreign office.

In 1890 he had almost carried to completion a treaty with Great Britain. He had been vigorously opposed by some searails of the aggressive schools of politics, and one day, while returning to his office in his carriage, he was assaulted by a fanatic, who threw a dynamite bomb into the vehicle. The explosion tore off the greater part of the count's right leg. The assassin,

without waiting to ascertain the result of his fiendish work, drew a knife and very properly proceeded to rip himself up in ancient Japanese style. He died miserably, while the count still lives, enjoying the respect of the whole country and carrying with him the hopes of millions of his countrymen.

Count Okuma is active in developing the modern sciences in Japan. In 1880, with that far-sighted study of the nation's needs which characterizes all his movements, he founded an institution of learning for young men. Just across the way from his residence, in a suburb of Tokio, known as Waseda, he erected the first buildings and endowed the institution with \$100,000.

This is known as the Tokio Semmon Gakko, and it has enjoyed great prosperity. There are at present about a thousand students. The university embraces three separate schools, one of Japanese law, one of political science and one of literature.

The count's house is a delightful combination of the modern and the ancient Japanese. In the front his rooms are carpeted, papered and equipped in European style, while in the rear sections we find the little Japanese porches, sliding screens and papered windows. His grounds and gardens are as fine as anything in Japan. He has, indeed, an ideal rural home. His post office address is No. 70 Shimizu Totsukamura Minami Toshimagora.

Count Okuma is happily married and dearly loves the seclusion of his own home. His wife, the countess, is a lady of quiet demeanor, and proves an admirable hostess at their numerous and ever-hospitable receptions. The lady has many friends among the nobility and the youth of the land. She takes great interest in the Semmon Gakko, and invariably graces the commencement and other public occasions with her presence.

The only son, Mr. Hidemaru Okuma, heir to the title, is forty years of age. He spent seven years in the United States pursuing his studies, graduating at Princeton in 1878. He returned to Japan in time to be the first manager of the college his father founded. He still devotes part of his time to teaching certain branches in the Semmon Gakko. Well versed in English language and literature, he still maintains an interest in all things American, especially those connected with his alma mater, Princeton.

In the new Japanese Cabinet two members of the former cabinet have been retained. Viscount Taro Katsura, minister of the army, and Marquis Yoritomi Saigo, minister of the navy, a high compliment to their merits.

## HARD WORK AND EASY WORK

There was a time very lately when Mr. Donato Arnoldi found it hard to keep up with his work. Not that there was more to be done than usual, but he didn't feel like working at all. He was dull. He had no edge. If he could have afforded it he would have knocked off altogether. But that's where it is. Those of us who must work when we are sharp, must keep on working when we are dull. Necessity obliges. Expenses keep on, and so we must keep on.

Dear, dear, what a thing it would be if we were always right up to the mark—eating, sleeping and working with a relish. We might not have money to burn even then, but we should have some to save. Well let's hear Mr. Arnoldi.

"At Easter, 1898," he says, "I began to feel as if a cloud had come over me. I was weak, low, and tired. My tongue was thickly coated, and my mouth kept filling with a thick, tough phlegm. I could eat fairly well, yet my food seemed to do me no good. After eating I had a feeling of heaviness at the chest and pain at the side. 'I lost a deal of sleep, and night after night I lay broad awake for hours. I kept up with my work, but I was so weak that I was scarcely fit for it. This state of things naturally worried me and I consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines that relieved me for a time, and then I went bad as ever.

"Seeing this, I saw another doctor, who said my stomach, and perhaps other organs, were in a very bad way. I took his medicines, but they did not help me as I hoped they would. On the contrary I got worse and worse. 'At this time cold, clammy sweats began to break out over me, and as I walked my footsteps were uncertain. Sometimes my legs gave way under me, as if they were too weak to bear the weight of my body. 'Not to trouble you with details, it may be enough to say that I was in this miserable condition month after month. In fact, I came to think I never should be any better.

"Then I bethought me of a medicine I had heard highly spoken of—Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. I said to myself, I will try it. I am thankful I did. After taking only two bottles all the pain was gone, and shortly I was well and strong as ever. Since then I have had good health and worked without trouble. When I feel I need it, I take a dose of the Syrup, and it keeps me right.

"I am a surgical instrument maker, and think my illness was due to the quicksilver that I work amongst acting upon me when in a low state of health. At all events, I feel no ill effects now from the mercury I use in my business. (Signed) Donato Arnoldi, 39, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, May 1st, 1898."

No doubt, lead, arsenic, mercury, and other poisons do often produce injurious effects on those who habitually handle them; but the symptoms in Mr. Arnoldi's case go to show that his ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia. This abominable disease generates plenty of poisons of its own, and has no need of help from outside death-dealers. He wasn't able to eat much, nor to digest what he did eat, and his nerves got weak and shaken because they were not fed. That accounts for his wakefulness and for his uncertain footsteps.

Take the ashes out of your furnace, clear the draught, and light a fresh fire, and things are burning and humming directly. And that's what Mother Selge's Syrup does for the human body, when it sets the digestive system in proper operation.

## MAY SELL LAND

Supreme Court on Authority of Bishop Trustees.

A Clear Ruling—Argument on City of Columbia Cases—Civil Suit Between Chinese.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the matter of trustees of Bishop Estate vs. W. O. Smith, Attorney General, dismissing defendant's appeal. In this case the trustees claimed the right to sell, lease or exchange property under the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop without reference to or permission from the court. The Attorney General, representing certain of the beneficiaries and the public interests, denied the point. Judge Stanley at Chambers heard argument on the matter and returned a verdict in favor of the trustees. Thereupon the defendant appealed. In summing up the court established this general point:

"Where the will provides that the trustees shall have 'the most ample power to sell and dispose of any lands' and 'generally to make such investments as they consider best,' and that 'said trustees shall not sell any real estate' but shall 'hold and manage the same, unless, in their opinion, a sale may be necessary for the establishment or maintenance of said schools (the Kamehameha schools) or for the best interest of my estate'—it is held: The trustees in the exercise of a sound discretion as to the best interests of the estate may sell lands without application to a court of equity for permission so to do." Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; E. P. Dole for respondent.

The petition of Capt. Milnor to fix bond in the Columbia cases was argued by respective counsel in Supreme Court yesterday and submitted. Paul Neumann sat in place of Justice Frear. Hatch and Cayless for petitioner; Kinney & Ballou for respondents.

David Dayton has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Narcisse Perry. The statement shows receipts, \$1,880.87, and expenditures, \$327.69. A petition for discharge is appended. Magoon and Silliman are attorneys for administrator.

W. C. Achi was yesterday placed upon the list as a member of the bar and practitioner in all the courts of the islands. He immediately took the oath before Chief Justice Judd and will "hang out his shingle" at once.

In the suit of Lam Sam Chin vs. H. A. Heen, bill to redeem mortgages and for an accounting, plaintiff has filed an injunction bond in the sum of \$5,500 to insure defendant against loss in event of a failure to prove the cause. Yim Quon is surety. All the parties are big Chinese merchants.

## Police on the Glade.

At the request of the captain of the H. F. Glade two policemen were yesterday stationed on that vessel to prevent people talking to the Gallician immigrants aboard. In the past few days certain persons have gone among the immigrants and maliciously given them the most alarming accounts of conditions here and the treatment laborers receive in the cane fields. The result has been that the Gallicians are much discouraged. While agents of the plantations are endeavoring to disabuse their minds of these falsehoods the effort will be to prevent other yarns reaching the immigrants.

## He Wants Plans.

Capt. Tanner, U. S. N., has made draft on the Public Works office here for wharf and excavation plans so that he may call for bids for United States water front work here upon his return to the coast. Much information was given Capt. Tanner by Superintendent Rowell. It is now certain that there will be no delay in establishing here a considerable naval station.

## Soldiers on the March.

Company H, First New York, will be expected back on Friday from its march around Oahu. It is not true that the company was stopped by a swollen stream near Kahuku. Good progress has been made and the men are having a real good time of it. It was reported at the camp yesterday that Company F, same regiment, would be the next to go, probably leaving town early next week.

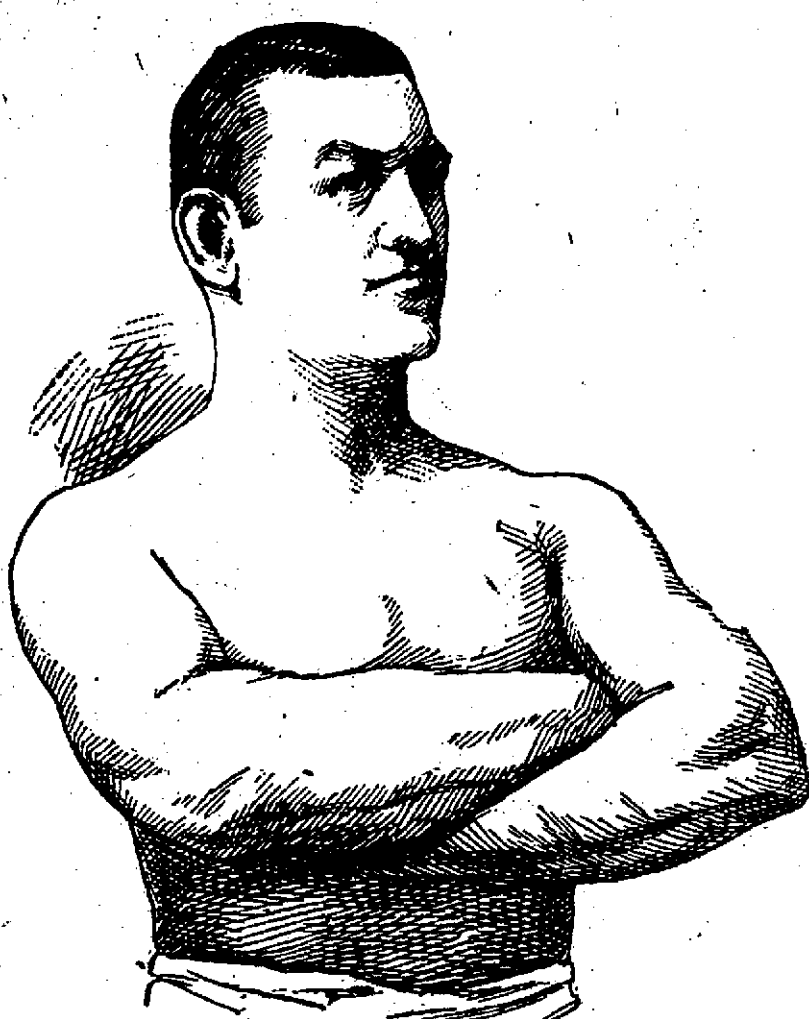
## A Swimmer.

A sailor of the Bennington jumped from the launch shortly after leaving the landing Monday night and swam ashore. He was captured and taken out almost to the wharf when he sprang from the launch again, swam ashore and escaped. The police now need him in their business.

## Dredger.

The dredger excavated 2,800 cubic yards of coral in the Richards street slip last month. This is the district to be utilized by the United States Government. Blasting for further operations is still going on. The dredger is laid up temporarily for slight repairs.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. HAWKES & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods  
Just Received by..

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell  
Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For  
The Hawaiian Islands.

## CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

## TROPIC OILS

Cylinder and Engine, the best used in these islands. We were just out of Tropic Oil when the "Island" arrived with a small lot to keep us going till December. We have two hundred and twenty-five barrels on the way now, which will arrive at different times between December and March and we do not propose to run short of Tropic stock the coming sugar season if we can help it. That it is a good oil and satisfactory is shown by the great increase in demand each season.

We have testimonials from many of the best known engineers in these islands, but if you have not tried the oil a barrel of each will convince you quicker than any number of letters can. Tropic is made to sell, but it is also made to use and we are not afraid to have it tested. Your money back if a trial barrel don't prove good oil. Tropic for sale by the gallon, or barrel, at

E. O. HALL &amp; SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000

Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

\$13,658,989.

1-Authorised Capital.....\$2,000,000

Subscribed.....2,750,000

Paid up Capital.....687,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds.....2,748,819 7 9

3-Life and Annuity Funds.....10,127,670 1 0

413,538,529 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,531,577 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity.....1,076,611 1 0

Dividends.....22,927,968 4 9

\$25,927,968 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE &amp; COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.



# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.  
Br. bk. Buteshire, Swinton, 52 days from Sydney, 2,968 tons coal to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Wednesday, Oct. 12.  
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.  
Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, 16 days from Sydney, 12 days from Auckland, 7 days from Apia, pass and mds to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.  
Am. bktn. Arago, Perry, 17 days from Port Blakeley, 404 M feet lumber for Oahu B. & L. Co.  
Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, 7 days from San Francisco, pass and mds to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Stmr. Waiatale, Mosher, 14 hrs. from Waimea.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Koolau.

## THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Von Oterend, 7 days from San Francisco, pass and mds to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapa.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 15 hrs. from Hanalei.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.  
Slp. Kailani, Pearl Lochs.  
Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, San Francisco.  
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Hanalei ports.  
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.  
Stmr. Kinau, Clark, Hilo.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kaula ports.  
Am. sch. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco.

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco.  
Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, Yokohama.  
Sch. Lady, Martin, Koolau.  
Sch. Concord, Harris, Kaunakakai.  
Sch. Annie M. Campbell, Fredburg, Port Townsend in ballast.  
Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, Puget Sound in ballast.  
Sch. Mokulele for Hilo.

## THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Von Oterend, Sydney via Apia.  
Stmr. Waiatale, Mosher, Kahuku.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

## MEMORANDUM.

Per stmr. Mariposa, Oct. 12—Left Sydney, Sept. 26; arrived Auckland, Sept. 30; arrived Apia, Oct. 5. Very rough weather between Sydney and Auckland. Fine weather from Apia to Honolulu. In port at Apia, H. M. ships Porpoise and Ring Dove. H. I. M. ship Bussard. Loading for Liverpool, Nor. bk. Thorn.

## IMPORTATIONS.

Per Alameda—2 cs. effects, 21 cs. drugs, 2 cs. cotton, 1 cs. umbrellas, 1 cs. cigars, 1 cs. musc. insts. 1 cs. ink, 1 cs. woolens, 1 cs. p. effects, 1 cs. embroderies, 5 cs. chemicals, 25 cs. pkgs. machinery, 3 cs. wine, 1 cs. oil paintings, 1 cs. medicines, 2 cs. flannel, 1 cs. iron ware, 4 cs. cigars, 10 cs. H. I. goods, 1 board, 4 bulls, 2 cows, 1 calf, 200 cs. mullet, 1 case, 1 cs. honey, 8 bx. limes, 4 bx. limes.  
From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, Oct. 13—188 pkgs. (30 tons) army supplies, 1 sk. coin, valued \$3,960.

## MEMORANDUM.

Per stmr. Alameda, Oct. 13—Sailed from San Francisco, Thursday night, Oct. 6th, at 11:50 p. m., having been detained one day and 9 1/2 hours awaiting the arrival of the English mail.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 27, bk. Annie Johnson from Hilo; bktn. S. G. Wilder from Honolulu, bktn. W. H. Dimond from Honolulu, brig J. D. Spreckels from Honolulu, Sept. 30, stmr. Gaelic from Honolulu, up and loading—For Hilo: bk. C. D. Bryant and bk. Santiago. For Honolulu: bktn. Irngard, bktn. S. G. Wilder, bk. Martha Davis, bk. Andrew Welch, bktn. W. H. Dimond.  
MANILA—Arrived, Sept. 3. stmr. Scandia from Honolulu.  
AUCKLAND—Arrived, Sept. 27, Br. stmr. Moana from Honolulu.  
NANAIMO—Sailed, Sept. 2, bk. Sea King for Honolulu.  
PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, Sept. 29, schr. Okanagan for Honolulu.  
HONGKONG—Arrived, Oct. 2, Br. stmr. Belgic from Honolulu.  
LONDON—Sailed, Sept. 26, Br. ship Lindthgowshire for Honolulu.  
ISLE OF WIGHT—Passed, Sept. 30, Br. ship Lindthgowshire from London for Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, Oct. 1, sch. Esther Buhne for Honolulu.  
NEW YORK—Arrived, Oct. 2, ship J. B. Walker from Kobe via Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Oct. 5, bk. Alden Besse for Honolulu, Oct. 6, bktn. W. H. Dimond for Honolulu.  
Arrived, Oct. 4, V. S. S. Senator from Honolulu.  
EUREKA—Sailed, Oct. 4, sch. Jessie Minor for Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Oct. 6, sch. Enterpe from Honolulu.  
SYDNEY—Arrived, prior to Oct. 4, stmr. Moana from Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, Oct. 4, sch. Bangor for Kailua.  
YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Oct. 5, Br. stmr. Coptic from Honolulu.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

C. S. Holmes, Am. sch. now at Blakeley—lumber thence to Honolulu, by Renton, Holmes & Co.  
Occidental, Am. ship (now at Na-

# WHARF AND WAVE.

The collier Harvester is taking on ballast at Pacific Mail wharf.  
The collier Star of Italy is taking on ballast at Emmes' wharf.  
The schooner Maria E. Smith hauled to Wilder's wharf yesterday.  
The steamer Noeau sails for Honolulu and Kukulhaele at 10 o'clock this morning.  
The bark Amy Turner is at Wilder's wharf and the collier Grenada is at Pacific Mail wharf.  
The I. I. S. N. Co.'s new steamer Mozama will arrive about next Sunday from San Francisco.  
Irngard wharf is piled up of freight from the schooner Aloha and barks Mauna Ala and R. P. Rithet.  
The Alameda arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco with 74 passengers and 30 tons of general cargo.  
Two hundred and fifty tons of coal was loaded on the Alameda at Oceanic dock yesterday, delaying her departure for Sydney, until 8 o'clock last night.  
The steamer Upolu arrived from Hawaii shortly after noon yesterday and will sail for Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawahae and Kona ports tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
The collier Buteshire anchored in the stream at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Sydney with a cargo for Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd. Captain Swinton reports fair weather during the entire voyage.  
The Transit sailing for San Francisco last Tuesday carried 3,101 bags of Kukulhaele plantation sugar shipped by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 319,100 pounds, valued at \$1,726.  
The delay in the arrival of the Oriental liner City of Peking was caused by a break down in the machinery. She docked at the Mail wharf at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and sailed for Yokohama at midnight.  
The royal mast of the ship J. B. Brown got foul of the dredger yesterday and was carried away. The J. B. Brown is discharging coal at the Walikiki end of Pacific Mail wharf and in making way for the steamship City of Peking came into collision with the dredger which was at the Richards street slip.  
Harbor policeman Evans made some clever catches yesterday, one a deserter from the ship Star of Italy and one from the ship J. A. Briggs. They were both found at Waiatale. Two deserters are posted from the collier Isaac Reed. Evans expects to nab them today.  
The ship Star of Italy sails for Port Townsend this noon where she will load lumber for the Colonies. The Star of Italy has complied with the regulations necessary for a Hawaiian register. She still flies the Chilean flag but Captain Wesmer expects to have the stars and stripes on by the time he gets to the Sound.  
Captain George Calhoun formerly of the bark Archer takes command of the bark R. P. Rithet next week. The Archer will have Captain Calhoun, Sr., now of the bark Ceylon for master. Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet takes command of a fine lumber schooner destined for the island trade just launched on the Coast.  
It looked very much like a race when the Mauna Loa and Kinau passed Diamond Head yesterday on their way to Lahaina. Both steamed out of the harbor at nearly the same time and although officials of both the Inter Island and Wilder companies deny any idea of a race the news of the arrival of the island liners at Lahaina will be anxiously looked for.  
The bark Mohican sailing for San Francisco yesterday carried a full cargo of sugar shipped as follows: 13,350 bags sugar by C. Brewer & Co. for account of Kealia, Honoum and Pahala plantations; 3,390 bags sugar by Castle & Cooke and 1,326 bags sugar by F. A. Schaefer & Co. for account of Elele plantation. Total 20,066 bags sugar, 2,927,849 pounds valued at \$81,478.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From Seattle, per bktn. Arago, Oct. 12—Mrs. F. A. Perry, Miss Palmer.  
From the Colonies, per stmr. Mariposa, Oct. 12—W. M. C. Duffield, J. W. Morgan and family.  
From San Francisco, per stmr. City of Peking, Oct. 12—Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse and 3 daughters, Mrs. A. Richley, Yang Wei Pin and family, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Steiner and 3 children, H. M. Mott-Smith, Mrs. A. A. Sedgwick, A. Young, Mrs. M. F. Bluxome, B. Steigman, A. Merriweather and family, O. V. Estes, Miss S. E. Pinder, L. M. Vettesen, Yuen Chang, Jas. R. Renton, J. R. Grosbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rivers, W. Williams, Capt. W. Gordon, Mrs. A. Shining, Mrs. Emma Steigmon, Miss V. Monroe, Chas. Knockstiat.  
From Kaula, per stmr. Noeau, Oct. 13—Mrs. C. F. Carlson, Miss Carlson.  
From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, Oct. 13—G. Carter and 12 on deck.  
From San Francisco, per S. S. Alameda, Oct. 13—W. E. Allen, Mrs. E. Bailey and son, E. B. Barthrop, E. S. Benson and wife, A. A. Braymer, V. H. Cook, J. H. Dorsey, C. M. Edmonds, George R. Ewart, Mrs. C. E. Fitzpatrick, Miss E. Furlay, H. W. Foster and wife, V. M. Grever, Adam Heunisch, Mrs. L. Holland, Miss L. M. Mackay, J. M. Marling and wife, Mrs. William McCaslin, Miss M. Noble, Mrs. T. J. Penfield, Mrs. A. Quinn and two children, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, F. A. Schaefer, W. D. Sorby and wife, T. M. Starkey, Mrs. Wallenstein and two children, Dr. James T. Wayson, H. M. Whitney, Mrs. C. S. Woolley and son, Miss M. N. Walsh.  
Departed.  
For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 11—Chas. Day, F. Weber, W. D. McBryde, Miss M. Keala, Mrs. M. Kaoo, C. B. Hall, O. P. Emerson, Mr. Gauld, Mrs. Mahikoa.  
For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 11—H. Morrison, E. Flohr, wife, child and servant, Dr. E. T. King, M. Brasch.  
For San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, Oct. 11—Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. Lansdale, Miss Helen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sederholm, T. P. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Caspar W. Whitney, W. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hertz, Norman Halstead, J. A. McCandless.  
For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, October 11—For the Volcano: E. Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sheppard. For Hilo: T. V. Twining, Sydney H. Morse, H. C. Davies, R. H. Rycroft, Mr. Reynolds, D. Peck, H. B. Gehr, Dr. Grossman, A. E. Lucas, A. James, wife and child, Mrs. E. Morton, K. Hoshina, H. E. Soule and wife, D. Bell, P. H. Soule. For way ports: Miss Whitman, Mrs. E. C. Bond, Mrs. Maguire, Miss Pama Wahineakai, A. L. Louissou, Theodore Wolff, W. C. Spruill, J. M. Maguire, Dr. J. Wight, F. W. Denson and son, Miss Wight.  
For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Oct. 11—S. Paget, Miss A. A. Beevo, W. D. Hill, C. J. Willis, Rev. T. D. Garvin and wife, A. R. Rowat, S. M. Kanakani and wife, H. T. Hayseiden, Judge Stanley, T. Summerfield, Mrs. W. C. Achi, Mrs. J. Monsarrat, Miss Jones, W. J. Yates, Mrs. Fennel, children and servant, Miss Chaffee, President Dole, Miss F. C. Prince, S. W. Kaal, Mrs. E. Kahumu and child, Miss J. Kupihea, Mr. Coeper.  
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 11—Hana: Dr. Averdarm, J. Lezinsky, Lam Hong, Lum Chow. Kahului: Mrs. Borba, J. N. K. Keola. Lahaina: A. H. Balliston, R. R. Sant.  
For Hilo, per stmr. Maui, Oct. 10—Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, H. R. Hitchcock.  
For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, Oct. 12—F. W. Dickson, G. S. Smith, J. B. Robertson, E. M. Smith, Martin Smith, Miss Allen, Justice Frear, Mrs. E. B. Cousins, D. E. Brown, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Miss E. G. Brown, A. W. Meyer, Geo. W. Spencer, Phil Hirsch, T. Gaslena, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, W. C. Achi, E. E. Henry, W. C. King, W. M. Alexander, Lieut. Crowell, S. Strozynski, C. G. Ballentyne, R. Halstead, L. B. Harris, E. Halstead, wife, children and maid.  
For Yokohama, per stmr. City of Peking, Oct. 12—Mr. and Mrs. George Whitehouse.  
For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, Oct. 13—G. R. Ewart, G. Carter.  
BOOKED.  
For Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, sailing Oct. 14—Lady Herron, Mrs. W. I. Stanley, the Misses Danford (2), Mr. Vettesen, Mr. Scott, W. H. Cornwell, Mr. Hair, Rev. Mr. Kapu.

## MARRIED.

BRITTAIN-WALSHE—Oct. 12, 1898, at noon, by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, H. I., Mr. Frank S. Brittain, U. S. V., and Miss Mary F. Walshe of Abilene, Texas.

## DIED.

HITCHCOCK—in North Kohala, Hawaii, Oct. 9, 1898, Edward Griffin Hitchcock, who was born at Lahaina, Maui, Jan. 20, 1837. The funeral was held at Hilo, Hawaii, Oct. 10, 1898.

# WHARF AND WAVE.

The collier Harvester is taking on ballast at Pacific Mail wharf.  
The collier Star of Italy is taking on ballast at Emmes' wharf.  
The schooner Maria E. Smith hauled to Wilder's wharf yesterday.  
The steamer Noeau sails for Honolulu and Kukulhaele at 10 o'clock this morning.  
The bark Amy Turner is at Wilder's wharf and the collier Grenada is at Pacific Mail wharf.  
The I. I. S. N. Co.'s new steamer Mozama will arrive about next Sunday from San Francisco.  
Irngard wharf is piled up of freight from the schooner Aloha and barks Mauna Ala and R. P. Rithet.  
The Alameda arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco with 74 passengers and 30 tons of general cargo.  
Two hundred and fifty tons of coal was loaded on the Alameda at Oceanic dock yesterday, delaying her departure for Sydney, until 8 o'clock last night.  
The steamer Upolu arrived from Hawaii shortly after noon yesterday and will sail for Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawahae and Kona ports tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
The collier Buteshire anchored in the stream at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Sydney with a cargo for Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd. Captain Swinton reports fair weather during the entire voyage.  
The Transit sailing for San Francisco last Tuesday carried 3,101 bags of Kukulhaele plantation sugar shipped by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 319,100 pounds, valued at \$1,726.  
The delay in the arrival of the Oriental liner City of Peking was caused by a break down in the machinery. She docked at the Mail wharf at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and sailed for Yokohama at midnight.  
The royal mast of the ship J. B. Brown got foul of the dredger yesterday and was carried away. The J. B. Brown is discharging coal at the Walikiki end of Pacific Mail wharf and in making way for the steamship City of Peking came into collision with the dredger which was at the Richards street slip.  
Harbor policeman Evans made some clever catches yesterday, one a deserter from the ship Star of Italy and one from the ship J. A. Briggs. They were both found at Waiatale. Two deserters are posted from the collier Isaac Reed. Evans expects to nab them today.  
The ship Star of Italy sails for Port Townsend this noon where she will load lumber for the Colonies. The Star of Italy has complied with the regulations necessary for a Hawaiian register. She still flies the Chilean flag but Captain Wesmer expects to have the stars and stripes on by the time he gets to the Sound.  
Captain George Calhoun formerly of the bark Archer takes command of the bark R. P. Rithet next week. The Archer will have Captain Calhoun, Sr., now of the bark Ceylon for master. Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet takes command of a fine lumber schooner destined for the island trade just launched on the Coast.  
It looked very much like a race when the Mauna Loa and Kinau passed Diamond Head yesterday on their way to Lahaina. Both steamed out of the harbor at nearly the same time and although officials of both the Inter Island and Wilder companies deny any idea of a race the news of the arrival of the island liners at Lahaina will be anxiously looked for.  
The bark Mohican sailing for San Francisco yesterday carried a full cargo of sugar shipped as follows: 13,350 bags sugar by C. Brewer & Co. for account of Kealia, Honoum and Pahala plantations; 3,390 bags sugar by Castle & Cooke and 1,326 bags sugar by F. A. Schaefer & Co. for account of Elele plantation. Total 20,066 bags sugar, 2,927,849 pounds valued at \$81,478.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

### NAVAL.

U. S. S. Bennington, Taussig, San Francisco, Sept. 27.

### MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Am. ship John A. Briggs, Balch, Newcastle, Sept. 8.  
Stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Seattle, Sept. 10.  
Am. sh. Isaac Reed, Watt, Baltimore, Sept. 14.  
Ch. ship Star of Italy, Westere, Newcastle, Sept. 14.  
Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, Nanaimo, Sept. 19.  
Am. ship Henry Villard, Murphy, Nanaimo, Sept. 27.  
Am. schr. Emma and Louisa, Harris, San Diego, Sept. 28.  
Nor. bk. Havfruen, Jorgenson, Newcastle, Sept. 30.  
Br. bk. Grenada, Korff, Nanaimo, Oct. 1.  
Am. sch. Mawema, Smith, Seattle, Oct. 2.  
Br. bk. Helen Denny, Mahon, Newcastle, Oct. 3.  
Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, Oct. 3.  
Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, Departure Bay, Oct. 3.  
Am. schr. Maria E. Smith, Smith, Port Townsend, Oct. 4.  
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penballow, Port Ludlow, Oct. 4.  
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco, Oct. 5.  
Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, Nanaimo, Oct. 5.  
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haeslop, Bremen, Oct. 6.  
Am. bktn. Eureka, Paulsen, Eureka, Oct. 7.  
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, Oct. 8.  
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco, Oct. 9.  
Br. bk. Buteshire, Swinton, Sydney, Oct. 11.  
Am. bk. Arago, Perry, Port Townsend, Oct. 12.

# OPIUM PATROL.

Tug Eleu Looking for Bouyed Contraband Stuff.  
At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the Government tug Eleu slipped out of the harbor and cruised off Diamond Head and then down to Barber's point until 10 o'clock, when she returned to her moorings at Likiep wharf.  
Information has been received from authentic sources by the customs bureau that much of the opium landed on this island comes off the trans-Pacific steamships, being thrown over in sacks or boxes with floats attached. These packages are taken by some one of the small schooners which generally follow in the wake of the big liners and brought into port.  
During a cruise some weeks ago the tug Eleu picked up the upper half of a tarred sack, which showed the evidence of having once contained the contraband article, it having been ripped open so as to quickly discharge its contents; floats were attached to this part of the sack keeping it on top of the water.  
So the Eleu's cruise was taken yesterday morning and, though a suspicious schooner was overhauled, nothing was caught. Ash chutes are a good medium of communication for time of opium. The patrol by the tug Eleu will be kept up.  
Deputy Sheriff W. B. Scott, of Wailuku, returned by the Alameda from a visit to his mother in England.  
Chief Justice Judd called on board the Bennington yesterday morning and was given a salute of seventeen guns on retiring.

## U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.  
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

### NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Honokaa Sugar Company will be held at the office of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. in Honolulu on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. for the following purposes:

1. To consider the acceptance of the amendment of the charter of the company granted by the Minister of the Interior on August 29, 1898, authorized the increase of the capital stock of the company to the sum of \$1,000,000.

2. To consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company in accordance with the authority conferred by said amendment.

Per Order, H. RENJES, Secretary.

Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1898.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Seabury, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Executrix:

It is ordered, that Friday, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1898.

By the Court.

2041-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary H. Hardy, late of Lihue, Kauai.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Jacob Hardy having been filed: Notice is hereby given that Thursday, October 20, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Nawiliwili, Kauai, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 20, 1898.

By the Court.

2005-31F

## ELECTION NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held on Saturday, the 8th instant, the following officers were elected:

A. W. Pearson, Treasurer, vice C. G. Ballentyne, resigned.

C. O. Ballentyne, Secretary, vice W. Savidge, resigned.

C. G. BALLENTYNE, Secretary.

Honolulu, 16th Oct., 1898.

5046 2010

# BY AUTHORITY.

## SEALED TENDERS.

Finance Department.  
September 30, 1898.  
Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Finance until twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, October 27th, 1898, for the purchase of Hawaiian Government 5 per cent Bonds, under the provisions of Act 71, approved the 3rd day of June, 1896, entitled "An Act to Provide for Public Loans," to the amount of Four Hundred Thousand (\$400,000) Dollars, of the denomination of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars each.  
Tenders to be under the following heads:  
(1) \$300,000, in whole or in part. Payments to be made on thirty days' notice from the Treasury between December 1st, 1898, and July 1st, 1899.  
(2) \$75,000, in lots, not to exceed \$5,000 to any one party. Payment to be made on or before December 1st, 1898.  
(3) \$25,000 for single bonds; each applicant to be entitled to only one bond and payments to be made on or before December 1st, 1898.  
The above mentioned bonds are not redeemable before July 1st, 1901 or later than July 1st, 1916, interest and principal in United States Gold Coin, and free of all taxes.  
The minimum of tenders to be at par.  
The above bonds are further authorized under Act 63 of the Session Laws of 1898, approved July 7th, 1898, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriations for the Use of the Government During the Two Years Which Will End with the 31st Day of December, A. D., 1899."

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.

5042 2409

E. LILILEHUA, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 3, 1898.

2009-31

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.—IN CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Rodriguez, alias Antonio Rodriguez Gaspar, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Frank Rodriguez, one of the heirs of said deceased, alleging that Antonio Rosa, executor of the will of said deceased, died in said Honolulu, on September 8, 1898, without completing the execution of his said trust, and praying that one P. J. McInerney, of said Honolulu, be appointed administrator with the will annexed of said deceased:

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Honolulu, Oahu, in the Judiciary Building, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., September 29th, 1898.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON,  
Clerk First Circuit Court.

2007-31F

## NOTICE.

ANY PERSON FOUND TRESPASSING upon the following lands at Lahaina.

LAUNIPUPOKO, KEAALII, HAHAKRA, WAHIKULI, HANAKAOKO.

Or any other lands under the control of the PIONEER MILL CO., LAHAINA, MAUI, without the written consent of the manager, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

PIONEER MILL CO.

Lahaina, Maui, Sept. 24, 1898.

2007-41F

## FOR RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO. will lease their Mill and Diffusion plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1,500 to 2,000 acres of available land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kallihikai and Kallihwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to

G. H. ROBERTSON,  
At the Office of C. Brewer & Co.

August 31, 1898.

1999-3m

# NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed dated June 26, 1894, made by Joseph Nawahi and Emma A. Nawahi, his wife, of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, to H. A. Widemann of the same place, of record in Liber 147 on page 350 et seq., and by said H. A. Widemann duly assigned to Louisa Ahrens on the 30th day of October, 1894, and who is now the holder and owner of the note and the said mortgage, and for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage deed contained, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest secured thereby, that all said singular lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed named and described will after the time limited by law be sold at Public Auction on account of said breach of conditions above named.  
And notice is hereby further given, that on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1898, at 12 M. of that day, at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, Auctioneer, in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, all and singular the property in said mortgage deed named and described will be sold at public auction on account of the breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained.  
Dated, Honolulu, October—, 1898.  
LOUISA AHRNS,  
Assignee of H. A. Widemann, mortgagee in said mortgage named.

The real property in said mortgage deed named